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WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Dulles warned Red China that U.S., allies would bar aggression.

Armistice Comm., UN delegates blamed Israel for Gaza battle.

British Laborite leaders decided to oust Bevan from party.

Russia expelled U.S. priest.

United States

Admin. revised federal worker security procedure to assure fairness to accused employes; Justice Dept. split on loyalty ouster of Dr. Peters.

Senate Democrats announced new tax cut plan.

Senate committee urged abandonment of flexible farm price support program, return to rigid supports at 90% of parity.

Senate opened "friendly study" of stock market.

WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

Reds Warned Against War

Dulles Says U.S. Would Fight

State Secy. John Foster Dulles, broadcasting a TV-radio report to the U.S. people Mar. 8 on his recent conferences in the Far East, warned Red China not to underestimate American willingness to meet a "military challenge" in Formosa or other vital parts of the Far East.

Dulles reported that the newly-activated SEATO defense pact offered "solid hope of deterring open armed agression" against the Southeast Asian & Pacific Ocean area it covered [see p. 66E1]. He said SEATO's ability to repel an attack was based on the retaliatory power of mobile American air & sea forces in the Western Pacific, plus the strengthening of native armed forces & curbing of Red subversives in SEATO's Asian countries. [See p. 66D-G1, A2]

Cites Allied Strength, Weapons

Dulles said "the Allied powers possess plenty of strength" in the SEATO area and adequate defense did not require "large static forces at all points. The U.S. contribution will be primarily in terms of sea & air power." American sea & air forces "in this area" now were "equipped with new and powerful weapons of precision, which can utterly destroy military targets without endangering unrelated civilian centers" [presumably tactical atomic weapons].

The Secretary said he had told the SEATO allies at the recent Bangkok conference that a new act of "open armed aggression" by Red China "would probably mean that they have decided on general war in Asia." In this case, he pointed out, the Red Chinese would have to cope with war on all fronts, taking into account U.S. mutual defense treaties with South Korea & Natl. China. An attempt to wage war simultaneously in the South, Center & North "would strain their inadequate means of transportation." Dulles said the SEATO Council was optimistic about Allied ability to turn back a Red attack after having studied "the military factors."

Says U.S. No 'Paper Tiger'

Dulles asserted in his broadcast report (similar to what he had told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. earlier Mar. 8) that Congress' recent authorization of the President to do whatever necessary to defend Formosa "did more than any other recent act to inspire our Asian friends with confidence in us." He said further demonstrations of American will to resist Red Chinese aggression might be necessary.

Dulles said: He had found that "the Chinese Communists seem to be determined to conquer Formosa" and challenge "the deterrent power of the U.S. & our willingness to use that power in

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Asian 'War Alert' Denied

UP reported Mar. 9 it had heard in Tokyo: "U.S. military leaders" in the Far East had warned that the outbreak of general war in Asia, touched off by a Red Chinese attempt to advance toward Formosa, might be "only weeks away." The State Dept. called this "speculation" and refused to make further comment. Washington correspondents reported that top military authorities in the capital denied the circulation of such a warning & said there was no evidence that Red China was massing a major offensive ground & air force on the mainland opposite Quemoy, the Matsus & Formosa. Pentagon sources were quoted as saying that the Reds still had their strongest air forces in the Shanghai & Canton areas and continued to build up Red jet air units in North Korea. [See p. 74C-F1, A2]

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response to a military challenge." Peiping propagandists were "persistently trying to belittle our power and throw doubt on our resolution" by citing the Chinese drive from the Yalu to central Korea in 1950, the Reds' Dienbienphu victory & U.S. "nonparticipation" in the Indo-China war last year, and recent Natl. Chinese evacuation of the Tachens & some other Chinese coastal islands. "They continue wrongfully to hold our fliers & other citizens. In such ways Chinese Communist propaganda portrays the U.S. as being merely a 'paper tiger.' It suggests to the small peoples whom they threaten that the U.S. will always find reasons to fall back when faced by brutal & uncompromising force, and that Communist China is sure to win." [See p. 50C1]

Dulles added that the U.S. "can take pride" that it had "made great sacrifices (&) shown great restraint" in Asian crises. However, he warned, free Southeast Asian nations "will quickly lose their freedom if they think that our love of peace means peace at any price. We must, if occasion offers, make it clear that we are prepared to stand firm &, if necessary, meet hostile force with the greater force that we possess."

Formosa Strait Policy Stands

Dulles said Pres. Eisenhower & Congress had made a "decision . . . to defend Formosa & the Pescadores" and the President was "not necessarily confined to a static defense of those islands." The Secretary again masked U.S. intentions about defense of such off-shore islands as Quemoy: "Pres. Eisenhower will decide as to the overall value of certain coastal positions to the defense of Formosa, and the cost of holding these positions." [See pp. 74D-E1, 49G2-G3]

Dulles expressed hope that the Reds' "present military activities" were not "the first stage of an attack against Formosa & the Pescadores" and that "a cease-fire may be attainable."

(Dulles' address provoked only one disapproving comment by a U.S. Senator: Wayne Morse [D., Ore.] said it "only serves to provoke greater tension in Asia" and the U.S. alienated allies by hinting it might defend Quemoy & Matsu without a clear right to do so "in terms of international law." He urged that the U.S. simply "make clear to Russia & China that if they attack Formosa they will be at war with us." Minority leader William F. Knowland [R., Calif.] said Mar. 3 that if the UN had not obtained release of U.S. fliers held in China by Mar. 31 he would "raise the matter in the Senate . . . in a very vigorous manner.") [See p. 58F1]

Eden Proposes Compromise

British Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden proposed Mar. 8 that the Natl. Chinese abandon Quemoy & the Matsu Is. to the Reds and that the Commu-

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nists promise not to attack Formosa & the Pescadores. Under these conditions of informal truce, Eden suggested, there could be international discussions of Chinese representation in the UN & the future permanent status of Formosa. He told Commons his recent "helpful" talk with Dulles during the SEATO meeting in Bangkok had left him firmly convinced that the U.S. wanted an end to fighting in the Formosa area. Eden said he hoped the Red Chinese would continue to "exercise restraint" & not try to invade Formosa & the Pescadores. He & Laborite ex-Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison voiced agreement that both Chinese groups could maintain their claims on islands without trying to enforce them by acts of war. [See p. 66C-F2]

Nationalists Defiant

Reports from Taipeh, Formosa Mar. 9 said Natl. Chinese leaders rejected Eden's plea that they evacuate Quemoy & the Matsus regardless of whether they received U.S. aid in defending them.

(The Nationalists announced Mar. 7 that they were sending reinforcements to the Matsus, 100 mi. n.w. of Formosa, & putting up stronger fortifications to defend it against a Red assault. They said they would increase the Matsu garrison—currently estimated at 5,000 men—to more than the recently-evacuated Tachens garrison of 11,000.) [See pp. 57G3, 50A1]

U.S.-Nationalist Pact in Force

Dulles, visiting Taipeh Mar. 3 en route home, joined Natl. Forgn. Min. George Yeh in signing ratification documents that put the U.S.-Nationalist mutual aid treaty into force. Dulles also said at the treaty ceremony that the U.S. was pledged to defense of Formosa but Pres. Eisenhower must decide "at the time" whether an attack on Quemoy & Matsu must be resisted as "the first phase of an attack directed at" Formosa. [See pp 72D2-D3, 50C2]

Adm. Robert B. Carney, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, conferred in Taipeh Mar. 4-5 with Nationalist military leaders on U.S. military aid shipments to Formosa & possible joint defensive operations under the new treaty. He canceled plans to visit the Matsu Islands, where about 40 Red Chinese gunboats & motorized junks staged a coastal raid Mar. 4—date of Carney's intended visit—on Kaoteng, one of the Matsu group.

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Korea. The U.S. announced Mar. 3 it had proposed to Switzerland & Sweden that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. in Korea be abolished because its Communist members (Poland & Czechoslovakia) had obstructed efforts to investigate armistice violations in North Korea. (Switzerland & Sweden were the other members of the commission.) Peiping Radio broadcast Mar. 6 a denunciation of the American proposal, which could be put into effect only with Communist consent under Korean armistice terms. (The UN Command charged Mar. 5 that at least 150 MIG jet fighters moved into North Korea illegally during the Armistice were detected last month by UN radar.) [See p. 58D2] . . . South Korean police reported Mar. 3 they had destroyed most of a Communist guerrilla force operating in the southwest Korean mountains. [See Vol. XIII, p. 402B3]

Indo-China. Leaders of the Cao Dai, Hoa Hao & Binh Xuyen groups, whose combined private armies were estimated to total 25,000 men, announced Mar. 4 in Saigon they had united in an effort to bring about formation of a stronger anti-Communist Govt. in South Viet Nam. They were critical of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, who they said had ignored the advice of their respresentatives in the Cabt., but pledged continued allegiance to Chief of State Bao Dai. Diem reported Mar. 8 that a group of deserters from the 3 groups had staged a revolt near Quangtri, just south of the North-South Viet Nam frontier, and that Viet Namese Army units had been sent to the area to quell the rebels. [See pp. 66C-G2, 50C3]

Japan. Asst. U.S. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel, visiting Tokyo for talks on Japanese rearmament, said Mar. 5 the Japanese were lagging and should spend 4%-5% of their gross national product on their defense program, as against 2½% presently devoted to it. Japanese officials responded by saying they had begun a "vigorous study" of their defense program. Tokyo was Hensel's last major stop on a round-the-world trip to survey international security problems. [See pp. 69F2, 2E1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Israel Rebuked for Raid

The Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. in Jerusalem decided by a 2-1 vote Mar. 6 that the Israeli Army had committed an act of "brutal aggression" by "prearranged & planned attack, ordered by Israeli authorities," against an Egyptian Army camp in the Gaza strip Feb. 28. The battle resulted in deaths of 38 Egyptians & 8 Israelis.

The Commission's UN chairman, François Gicomaggi of France, & Egyptian delegates outvoted the Israeli delegation in adopting the resolution to condemn Israel. Gicomaggi's abstention on Israel's counter-charge that the Gaza battle grew out of an Egyptian ambush of an Israeli patrol had the effect of defeating it. Israel announced an appeal to UN Truce Supervision Hq. in Jerusalem.

The UN Security Council in New York agreed unanimously Mar. 4 to recall U.S. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, chief Palestine truce supervisor, from Jerusalem to report on the Gaza incident. All Council delegates except Russia's indicated in statements Mar. 4 their belief that Israel was to blame for the battle. Selim Sarper of Turkey, Council President during March, called on the Israelis & Egyptians to abstain from further fighting so as to avoid a possible major flareup of violence in the Middle East.

16 wives & children of UN truce supervisory personnel were moved from Gaza to the Arab section of Jerusalem Mar. 5 for fear that they might be injured by anti-UN Arab demonstrators in the Gaza sector. [See p. 66F3]

The Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Comm. then upheld Israeli complaints Mar. 7 against Egypt's alleged provocation of 2 incidents that preceeded the Gaza raid: killing of an Israeli in Rehevot Feb. 25 by 3 armed Egyptian border violators and Egyptian troops' firing Feb. 22 on an Israeli patrol that questioned a large group of Arab civilian grass-cutters who had crossed the Gaza strip frontier. An Israeli patrol was rebuked by the commission for having opened fire on an Egyptian Army post across the border Feb. 22.

(Egyptian Premier Abdel Hakim Nasser warned in Cairo Mar. 3 that his country was prepared to give the Israelis "a harsh lesson" if "they want a battle." He said Egypt was "not counting on the Security Council" because it "has helped the Israelis to attain their objectives.") [See p. 50G2]

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Middle-Eastern defense plan (proposed by Turkey & Iraq) excluding Israel was protested to the U.S. & Britain by Israel, it was disclosed in Washington Mar. 3. Dep. Asst. State Secy. John D. Jernegan, addressing a conference of U.S. Jewish organizational leaders in Washington Mar. 6, said it was "out of the question" to try to include Israel & Arab states in "plans involving military cooperation" at present. Syrian Forgn. Min. Khaled el-Azem announced Mar. 6 that Saudi Arabia, Syria & Egypt had agreed to join in a new Arab defense pact forbidding alliances with non-Arab countries. [See p. 66D3]

Rev. Georges Bissonnette, 33, U.S. Roman Catholic priest of St. Louis des Français Church in Moscow, was expelled from the USSR Mar. 5. A Soviet note to the U.S. State Dept. Mar. 8 said he had been expelled because the U.S. had refused to extend the visa of Metropolitan Boris, Russian Orthodox leader in N. & S. America. [See Vol. XIV, p. 377C2] . . . **Anna Louise Strong,** 70, of Los Angeles, pro-Communist U.S. writer who was deported from Russia in 1949 on charges of being a spy, has been formally exonerated of the charge, Moscow radio reported Mar. 4. It said the late ex-Interior Min. Lavrenti P. Beria & ex-State Security Min. Viktor Abakumov (both purged & executed in 1953-54) had engineered Miss Strong's arrest "without any grounds." [See Vol. IX, p. 117J]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Mar. 2 that he "would like to see a 4-yr. term" for U.S. Representatives because the cost of seeking reelection every 2 years & of maintaining 2 homes—in Washington & in home states—discouraged many "promising young people" from running for Congress. As for a statement Feb. 27 by Senate GOP Campaign Com. Chrmn. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) that the Republicans could not win the 1956 elections unless Pres. Eisenhower ran for reelection, the President said: He did not subscribe to the belief in "an indispensable man"—such a view would mean civilization would suffer "calamity" when "he went the way of all flesh" [see p. 61D-E3]. Mr. Eisenhower saw "no great reason for changing" the Electoral College system of electing Presidents in favor of "popular vote." The current system "seemed a little awkward" but "it tended to preserve a 2-party system," he said. [See p. 4G1]

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) was quoted by the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* Mar. 6 as saying "the President is for" his proposed constitutional amendment to limit Presidential treaty-making powers. [See p. 29E1]

Personnel

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 8 accepted Robert Cutler's resignation as his $20,000-a-yr. Special Asst. for Natl. Security Affairs, effective Apr. 1, and appointed Houston, Tex. attorney Dillon Anderson, 48, to succeed him. Anderson was a Democrat-for-Eisenhower in the 1952 Presidential campaign. Cutler was scheduled to return to his old job as Old Colony Trust Co. pres. in Boston. [See p. 35D3; Vol. XIII, 39G] . . . The President Mar. 5 appointed a 7-member committee headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley to study the problem of veterans' pensions and to report by Nov. 1. [See p. 51C-D1]

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CONGRESS

New Democratic Tax Plan

A plan to give low-income groups a tax cut was made public Mar. 9 by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) with the unanimous approval of the Senate Democratic Policy Com. Johnson said the proposal, a substitute for the $20-a-person tax cut rejected by the Senate Finance Com., would provide additional Govt. income of $6.155 billion in fiscal 1956 as against a $1.261 billion revenue loss involved.

Details of the Democratic plan: (a) Starting Jan. 1, 1956, each taxpayer could take a $20 deduction plus an additional $10 deduction for each dependent (not including a spouse); married taxpayers who did so could not file income-splitting joint returns; as a result, only families earning under $5,000 a year were likely to benefit. (b) The current high corporation & excise tax rates would be extended until July 1, 1957 instead of only until Apr. 1, 1956, as the Admin. had requested. (c) Dividend & depreciation benefits granted under last year's tax bill would be repealed. (d) A "loophole" in the 1954 tax law, under which reserves for future business expenses could be charged off against current income, also would be repealed (as Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey already had requested).

(The only GOP Senator who publicly backed the $20-a-person Democratic tax cut proposal was Sen. William Langer [N.D.], who had announced his support Mar. 7.) [See p. 67D2]

Other Legislative Action

A bill (HR12) abandoning the Admin.'s flexible farm price support program in favor of high rigid supports at 90% of parity was approved by a 26-11 vote of the House Agriculture Com. Mar. 8. It would affect the "basic" crops of corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts & rice. Tobacco, the 6th "basic" crop, was supported at 90% in the Admin.'s program. The measure also would: (a) increase dairy products price supports from 75% of parity to 80%; (b) let wheat farmers decide by national referendum whether to institute a 2-price program; (c) add $25 million to the $50 million-a-yr. federal subsidy for providing milk for school children; (d) continue for 2 years the program of federal indemnities to farmers who destroy brucellosis-infected cattle (at up to $50 a head, it would cost about $15 million). [See Vol. XIV, pp. 418E-F3, 347B1]

A bill (HR4720) to increase military pay by 6%-25% (avg. about 11.9%) was approved by a 30-0 vote of the House Armed Services Com. Mar. 8. It would cost about $745 million a year. [See p. 29A1]

A measure (HR2987) increasing salaries of 500,000 postal workers by an average of 7½% (minimum raise 6%) was approved by the House Post Office Com. Mar. 4. It would cost about $151 million a year. [See p. 67D-E3]

The House Armed Services Com. Mar. 9 gave unanimous approval to a $1.317 billion naval construction & modernization program which would include the building of 3 more atomic-powered submarines & of a 5th 60,000-ton *Forrestal*-class supercarrier (to be named the *U.S.S. Congress*, to cost about $200 million). This would give the U.S. 7 atomic subs. The bill provided for building a conventionally-powered submarine and conversion of a light cruiser & a destroyer—all 3 to be used as guided-missile ships. The committee rejected a proposal that would have allowed the President to allot to West Coast shipyards as much of the new construction as he considered necessary to maintain West Coast facilities for defense. [See pp. 37A3, 20E-F1]

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Mar. 6 renewed his request to Congress for a "greatly-needed" amendment to the perjury law designed to help convict perjurers in Communist trials & investigations. Brownell proposed that the Govt. be required only to prove "willful giving of contradictory statements under oath." Existing law required the Govt. to prove that one of the contradictory statements was false.

Inquiry 'Code' Urged

A "code of fair practices" for investigations was recommended by voice vote of the House Rules Com. Mar. 8. It would: ban "one-man" hearings; require that subpenaed witnesses get advance notice of what they were to be asked; allow witnesses to have counsel for advice on their constitutional rights; authorize committee chairmen to punish counsel who violate "professional ethics" or decorum; require closed sessions for initial receipt of testimony that would "defame, degrade or incriminate any person"; allow accused persons to appear as witnesses in their own defense and to request subpenaing of others; require full committee or subcommittee approval before evidence from closed hearings could be released or used in open sessions; give persons mentioned in testimony access to the record. [See p. 36D3]

The Rules Com. Mar. 8 refused to allow radio-TV coverage of House hearings. [See Vol. XIV, p. 433G3]

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SECURITY & COMMUNISM

Govt. Worker Program Revised

The Eisenhower Admin., reacting to criticism of its employe security program, revised its procedures Mar. 5 to insure that accused Govt. workers received "fair & impartial treatment at the hands of the Govt." The changes were drafted by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., approved by Pres. Eisenhower and made public by Brownell by release of correspondence dated Mar. 4.

Under the revised program:

(1) Statements of charges "should be drawn as specifically as possible" consistent with national security requirements—"specific enough to be meaningful to the employe"; "it is suggested that the statement of charges be given to the employe at the time of notice of suspension."

(2) A personal interview with the employe prior to suspension was recommended; the agency's top legal officer should be consulted "as to the sufficiency of the information justifying suspension"; final decision on suspension "should not be delegated below the Asst. Secy. level."

(3) A legal officer should be present at hearings to advise the security board on procedural matters & the employe, if not represented by counsel, as to his rights.

(4) Agency heads should review periodically the list of security board personnel to see that members had "the highest degree of integrity, ability & good judgment."

(5) "Whenever an agency head proposed to make an adverse security evaluation with respect to a person who has been cleared previously in another agency, he should consult promptly with the head of the other agency to make certain that all relevant information has been given consideration & that the security standards have been properly applied."

(6) "Every effort should be made to produce witnesses . . . to testify in behalf of the Govt. so that such witnesses may be confronted & cross-examined by the employe, so long as the production of such witnesses would not jeopardize the national security."

(7) Law violations disclosed by the program should be reported immediately to the Justice Dept.'s Internal Security Div.

The changes were criticized as insufficient by Dem. Sens. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.) & Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). [See pp. 59F2, 13D1]

Among criticisms expressed before the revision: Subversive Activities Control Board member Harry P. Cain declared in a filmed TV interview in Rochester, N.Y. Feb. 20 that the employe security program had "swung too far on the side of injustice." He had warned in Spokane, Wash. Jan. 15 that it must be revised to keep it from "unnecessarily destroying individuals" [see Vol. XIII, p. 302D3]. Ex-Chrmn. Martin Dies (D., Tex.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. said in a Louisiana TV interview Feb. 20 that the program was "badly handled," that he never had "been in sympathy with the methods employed in these security probes." [See Vol. XIV, pp. 371F2, 285C2]

Senators Investigate Program

Hearings on the Govt. employe security program were begun Mar. 8 by a Senate Govt. Operations subcommittee headed by Sen. Humphrey.

Asst. Atty. Gen. William F. Tompkins, chief of the Justice Dept.'s Internal Security Div., charged at the opening session that the Communist Party sparked "the current attack" on Govt. witnesses & FBI informants. He said the objective was "the hamstringing of the FBI's informant system . . . through the demand for confrontation of witnesses in these noncriminal matters." Humphrey replied that educators, newspapers, Pres. Eisenhower & others were "deeply disturbed" by civil liberties issues involved when accused persons got no chance to face their accusers. Tompkins then said he favored confrontation except where the accuser was an FBI counter-agent.

Wilbur M. Brucker, Defense Dept. general counsel in charge of security, told the subcommittee Mar. 9 that "a substantial number" of ex-Defense Dept. employes reported ousted as "security risks" actually had not been fired through security procedures but were probationary workers dropped for "unsuitability." Fred Ayer, Air Force security chief, estimated that 95% of AF "risk dismissals" were in this category. [See p. 5A-E1]

Brucker urged legislation to help the Defense Dept. keep subversives out of defense plants & other strategic facilities. (Brucker had said Feb. 16 that 4,000 defense plant employes had been suspended on security charges in 18 months. He announced a new defense plant program, effective Apr. 4, under which a central office in the Pentagon would screen & review security cases. Its approval would be needed for military security officials in defense plants to order suspensions. Brucker admitted more than a "desirable number of offhand suspensions" by such officials. He indicated that the central office was expected to cut the number of suspensions and to speed clearances of defense plant workers who sometimes were suspended for as long as 6 months because of accusations later found baseless.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 418F1]

(The Senate Feb. 21 voted $125,000 to the Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. Com. for a "full & complete" investigation of the federal employe security program. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy [R., Wis.], who had blocked Senate Rules Com. approval of the funds Jan. 26, was absent Feb. 9 when the Rules Com. recommended the money. Rules Chrmn. Theodore F. Green [D., R.I.] said McCarthy had had 2 weeks to act on his objection but had not done so. Ex-Sen. Guy M. Gillette was appointed committee counsel for the inquiry.) [See p. 36C-D2]

Peters Case Splits Justice Dept.

The Justice Dept. argued in a brief filed with the Supreme Court Mar. 3 that the Govt. did not violate an employe's constitutional rights when it fired him on loyalty grounds without letting him confront his accusers. The brief, which urged the court to uphold the 1951 dismissal of Dr. John P. Peters from the U.S. Public Health Svc., was signed by Atty. Gen. Brownell instead of by Solicitor Gen. Simon E. Sobeloff, who normally would represent the Govt. before the Supreme Court.

It was reported Mar. 4 that Justice Dept. attorneys were split over the case with Sobeloff & others convinced Peters' dismissal violated the 5th Amend.'s ban on depriving a person of liberty or property without due process of law. Brownell & others held that the due process clause did not cover Govt. jobs.

The Justice Dept. brief warned that "vital sources of information . . . might well dry up to the detriment of the basic security of the country" if accused employes were allowed to question secret security informants. The brief said the Govt. security program needed "undercover agents, paid informers & casual informers" who "must be guaranteed anonymity." It conceded that "evidence which would be rejected under established legal doctrines in a criminal proceeding could well be the compelling reason for the dismissal of an employe on loyalty grounds." [See Vol. XIV, p. 432F1]

Matusow Hearings

Harvey Matusow testified in Fed. Dist. Court in El Paso, Tex. Mar. 7-8 that he had lied at Clinton Jencks' 1954 trial when he had labeled Jencks a Communist. [See p. 38A1]

Roy M. Cohn conceded in Fed. Dist. Court in New York Mar. 3 that a brief he prepared for the 1952 trial of 13 convicted secondary CP leaders contained points of Matusow's testimony that had not appeared before in FBI reports or in an earlier brief prepared by ex-Asst. U.S. Atty. Albert A. Blinder. He made this concession under questioning by Harry Sacher, attorney for the 13 Reds, after having first said that these points had appeared in the FBI or Blinder documents. But he denied that he had "suggested" that Matusow make the changes in testimony. Ex-Govt. lawyer Robert Reagan, who had presented Matusow's testimony at the trial of the 13 on the basis of Cohn's brief, indicated at the N.Y. hearing Mar. 4 that he had had some personal doubt in regard to Matusow's testimony linking defendant Alexander Trachtenberg with Andrei Vishinsky's *The Law of the Soviet State.* [See p. 68F-G2]

Matusow's 2 publishers invoked the 5th Amend.—Albert E. Kahn Mar. 7 & Angus Cameron Mar. 9—in refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether they were Communists. Kahn testified Mar. 8 that the leftwing Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (of which Jencks was an international representative) had financed Matusow's book *False Witness* by paying first $250 and later another $3,000 to the publishing firm Cameron & Kahn, Inc., for which it was to receive 6,700 copies of the book. The union's Canadian branch bought another 5,000 copies, Kahn testified. He said he had conducted the negotiations with Nathan Witt, the union's attorney, and that Jencks had been present at 2 conferences with Witt. Herb Tank, whom Kahn admitted hiring as Matusow's bodyguard, invoked the 5th Amend. Mar. 8 in refusing to tell whether he or his estranged wife, Vivian Cherry, was a Communist. [See pp. 61A-B2, 68G1]

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Mrs. Marie Natvig, 51, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Mar. 7 on 9 perjury counts charging she had lied in recanting her earlier testimony linking publisher-broadcaster Edward O. Lamb with communism. [See p. 61C2] . . . **Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy** (R., Wis.), reporting Mar. 3 on his chairmanship of the Senate Investigations Subcom. during 1954, charged that Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens "deliberately deceived the Congress & the American people" in the Maj. Irving Peress case [see pp. 68G3, 53A3, 30F1]. The report said Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen & Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks had added many war-useful items to the list of materials the U.S.' allies could ship to Iron Curtain countries without forfeiting American aid. [See p. 29A2] . . . **William Ludwig Ullman,** 47, was given a 6-mo. contempt-of-court sentence by Fed. Dist. Judge Thomas F. Murphy in New York Mar. 8 for refusing to accept immunity from prosecution & testify before a federal grand jury investigating Communist espionage. [See p. 37C3] . . . **Irving Potash,** 52, Russian-born charter member of the U.S. Communist Party, left the U.S. to live in Poland Mar. 4 (he sailed from New York aboard the *Saxonia*) rather than face further prosecution under the Smith Act. [See p. 61G2] . . . **7 alleged Connecticut CP leaders** whose Smith Act indictments had been dismissed on a legal technicality were reindicted by a federal grand jury in New Haven, Conn. Mar. 4. The jury added to the mass indictment an 8th defendant, Martha Stone of Paterson, N.J., who had been under indictment in New Haven on a similar

charge. [See p. 68D3; Vol. XIV, p. 385F2] . . . **Judith Coplon** case has not been given up by the Justice Dept., Atty. Gen. Brownell declared Mar. 3. Justice Dept. officials were reported to have told a House Appropriations subcommittee informally that the Govt. would drop espionage charges against the former Justice Dept. clerk because it would be too difficult to get a conviction. [See Vol. XII, p. 33C]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

4th atomic explosion of the 1955 test series at the Nevada proving grounds was set off at 5:20 a.m. Mar. 7 atop a 500-ft. tower, highest ever used in a Nevada test. Biggest "shot" of the current series, it had been postponed repeatedly because weather conditions would have involved too much "fall-out" hazard. The flash was seen more than 700 mi. away in Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana & Mexico. [See p. 69D1]

Maj. Ambrose H. Nugent, 45, was acquitted by an Army court-martial in Ft. Sill, Okla. Mar. 7 of charges of collaborating with the enemy while a PW in Korea. M/Sgt. Harvey N. Bailey testified Jan. 27 during the trial that Nugent, by agreeing to write a propaganda article for the Communists, had saved 63 U.S. prisoners from being shot. [See Vol. XIV, p. 393F2] . . . **M/Sgt. William H. Olson,** 40, was convicted by an Army court-martial in Ft. Bragg, N.C. Mar. 2 of having collaborated with the Chinese Reds while a PW in Korea. Olson, who had 20 years' Army service, was sentenced Mar. 3 to 2 years at hard labor, dishonorable discharge & forfeiture of all pay & allowances. He was acquitted of charges of informing on fellow PWs.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's appointment as U.S. & UN commander-in-chief in the Far East, effective Apr. 1, was announced by the Defense Dpt. Mar. 7 [see Vol. XIV, p. 393E3]. He was to succeed Gen. John E. Hull, whose retirement effective Apr. 30 was announced Feb. 26.

FOREIGN

Britain. The Parliamentary Labor Com. (18-member Laborite "shadow Cabinet" headed by ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee) decided Mar. 8 that Left-wing Laborite leader Aneurin Bevan should be expelled from the Labor Party because of his opposition to its moderate leaders on defense issues, such as Britain's role in the Western defense alliance & British manufacture of the hydrogen bomb. Bevan had criticized Labor leaders during Parliamentary debate Mar. 2 on the Churchill Govt.'s 1955 defense program. The Laborite *London Daily Herald* indicated that a majority of the Parliamentary Labor Com. had voted in a meeting Mar. 8 for Bevan's expulsion over the opposition of Attlee, who had pleaded for less drastic disciplinary action against the Leftist leader. The expulsion motion was subject to approval by a majority of the 293 Laborite members of Parliament, of whom about 61 were counted followers of Bevan, and then by the party's Natl. Executive Com. (It was widely believed in London that Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill would call for British general elections this year to take advantage of the dissension in Labor ranks.) [See pp. 65G2, 57D2] . . . The House of Commons rejected Mar. 9 by 288-256 a Laborite motion to censure the Govt. over a slump in the Lancashire textile industry. Ex-Board of Trade Pres. Harold Wilson (Labor) demanded restrictions on British imports from India (unless India cut its tariff on British textiles) & on Japan's sale of cheap textiles to British colonies. Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft said Britain instead should take steps to increase its textile exports. [See Vol. XIV, p. 14E2] . . . Sir Gerald Templer, 57, ex-High Comm. for Malaya, was appointed Mar. 7 to head a study of "organization & administration of colonial military forces. (The *N. Y. Times* estimated that British colonial forces totaled 65,000 men, mostly East & West Africans, Fiji Islanders, Malayans & Gurkas.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 437C3]

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Canada's 2 major labor organizations, the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor, announced Mar. 9 that plans for their merger (combined membership one million) had been approved by a unity committee meeting in Ottawa. [See p. 53A1] . . . **Egyptian** police reported Mar. 6 that $280,000 worth of jewels & art objects stolen last year from a $1,400,000 collection confiscated from ex-King Farouk had been recovered with the arrest of 3 persons in a Cairo suburb. [See Vol. XII, p. 240K] . . . **Kenya** wildcat dock strike in Mombasa for a 28¢-a-day raise, allegedly instigated by Mau Mau agitators, was halted Mar. 8 after Britain sent 2 companies of troops to Mombasa. [See p. 38F2] . . . **Malta** Socialist Labor Party led by Dominic Mintoff, 39, pro-British, won 22 seats in Assembly elections Feb. 26 to 17 won by Dr. Borg Olivier's Nationalist Party, which campaigned for Maltese autonomy. Mintoff was scheduled to become Premier as successor to Olivier. [See Vol. XIII, p. 430F1] . . . **Indian** Congress Party & All-India Forward Bloc (anti-Red leftists) announced a merger Mar. 7. Andhra State reported Mar. 9 that the Communists received 2,600,000 votes (30% of popular vote) in Legislative elections Mar. 2 although they won only 15 of 196 seats. [See p. 68E2]

LATIN AMERICA

Nixon Urges Carib Unity

U.S. Vice Pres. & Mrs. Richard M. Nixon returned to Washington Mar. 5 after a month's tour by plane of Caribbean nations. In Port-au-Prince, Haiti Mar. 4, Nixon proposed a coalition of Central American & Caribbean countries to promote their political stability & economic prosperity. He urged the 5-nation Org. of Central Amer. States to take in Panama, Cuba, the Dominican Republic & Haiti. [See p. 46E1]

Nixon said Mar. 5 that one "constructive" result of his trip was an easing of tension between Nicaragua & Costa Rica. Nicaraguan Pres. Anastasio Somosa had given Nixon "solemn assurances" at a meeting in Managua Feb. 20 that Nicaragua would cause no "tension or disturbance" along its Costa Rican boundary. This pledge was revealed by Nixon in San José, Costa Rica Feb. 21. Costa Rican Pres. José Figueres promised Nixon Feb. 22 that he would meet Somoza "more than halfway." Nixon disclosed this assurance in Panama Feb. 23. [See p. 69D3]

Nixon told trade union leaders in Guatemala Feb. 14 that the strengthening of their unions would aid the fight against communism. He lauded the U.S. Info. centers during a visit to Colon, Panama Feb. 24 and charged they were given "an undeserved bad name" by Roy M. Cohn & G. David Schine, who inspected U.S. libraries in Europe in 1953 as aides of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. [see Vol. XIII, p. 125A-D]. Nixon promised in Panama Feb. 26 to urge Pres. Eisenhower to help speed completion of the Inter-American Highway. He said current U.S. participation was "inadequate, uneconomical & completely unrealistic." [See Vol. X, p. 75B]

Nixon proposed in Port-au-Prince Mar. 3 that coffee-producing nations solve the coffee problem by agreeing on quotas & other marketing controls to stabilize prices [see p. 54A3]. Nixon indicated that U.S. investment in Central America should be increased only if Central America's own businessmen reinvested their profits in their own countries, where the profits were made, instead of continuing to export them [see p. 12F1]. He said before leaving Port-au-Prince Mar. 5 that tariffs & quotas restricting U.S. trade with Latin America should be reduced "even though at times this means undeniable competition" with domestic industry. [See p. 68C11

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Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón decreed Mar. 1 that the provinces of Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero & Tucuman be removed from jurisdiction of their elected governors who had been charged with maladministration & noncooperation with the national regime. Perón named interventors to rule the provinces. The Ministry of Education Mar. 9 closed the French Convent of the Assumption, a large Catholic school in Buenos Aires, because it had refused to keep children of a divorced woman. [See p. 54G1] . . . **Org. of American States'** U.S. representative, John C. Dreier, was chosen Mar. 8 by Costa Rica & Nicaragua as chairman of a 5-man OAS commission formed to help settle Costa Rican-Nicaragua disputes. [See p. 69C3]

ECONOMICS

Stock Market Probe

The Senate Banking & Currency Com. opened a "friendly study" of the stock market under the chairmanship of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) Mar. 3 [see p. 36C2]. Highlights of the first week's hearings:

Mar. 3. N.Y. Stock Exchange Pres. G. Keith Funston testified that despite a recent sharp increase in speculation, the market was healthy and its "level is not the product of undue extension of credit or of unsound market activity but reflects the confident appraisal of the general public in the present & future earnings & dividend prospects." He reported that current market conditions were unlike those which caused the 1929 crash. Fulbright observed that the exchange's unprecedented advertising & promotion might impose a new "obligation" on the SEC.

Mar. 4. Amer. Stock Exchange Pres. Edward T. McCormick testified that on Monday Jan. 10, the day after Walter Winchell gave a radio-TV "tip" on Pantepec Oil Co. stock, orders for 357,600 shares flooded the exchange and the stock, which had closed Jan. 7 at $6¾ a share, could have opened at $15 if exchange officials & Pantepec "specialist" David Jackson had not taken action—largely at Jackson's financial risk—to hold the opening to $8⅞. The stock's current price: about $7. McCormick said 170,000 shares of Pantepec were traded the week before Winchell's tip although the normal weekly average was only about 20,000. McCormick also testified about Amurex Oil Dvpt. Co. stock, which had jumped $6⅞ a share at its opening Apr. 27, 1953, after a Winchell tip, but had dropped back $4⅝ within 1½ hr. because Amurex denied Winchell's report of new oil discoveries. McCormick said Winchell's report was correct, the company's denial false. He agreed that speculators who bought the stock on Winchell's tip lost $2,125,000 "on paper" in 1½ hr. [Winchell declared in New York that his stock reports were truthful, that he had no financial interest in them and that he bought U.S. Govt. bonds "exclusively."] McCormick denied that current stock "activity is of the character of 1929" or that a "market crash followed by an economic debacle" was in prospect.

Mar. 7. Midwest Stock Exchange Pres. James E. Day & San Francisco Stock Exchange Pres. Ronald E. Kaehler testified that the stock market was healthy but that there was no guarantee prices would not drop. Kaehler predicted that when stock yield dropped to the level of bond earnings, investors would shift from stocks to bonds. They said something should be done about the competitive advantage "over-the-counter" (unlisted) stocks had over listed stocks.

Mar. 8. Harvard Economics Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith testified that the public was developing a speculative hysteria, a "boom psychology," that there was too much speculation and that stock prices had risen at "an unhealthy rate." He urged raising margin requirements to 100%. Harold E. Wood of St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the Natl. Assn. of Securities Dealers, Inc., urged the committee to "do something" about uranium stock peddlers whose prospectuses "look like deliberate plans to entrap & cheat."

Mar. 9. Winthrop Hiram Smith, managing partner of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, the U.S.' largest stock brokerage firm, said stock prices had risen because of public confidence in continued U.S. prosperity. Fulbright said "several different sources" had told him Gen. Motors was keeping its car prices artificially high to avoid driving competitors out of business and thereby becoming a monopoly subject to Govt. control. He said GM "did 5% less business in 1954 but made 30% more profits."

(Stock prices, at 25-yr. highs, broke fractions to as much as 6 points a share in leading issues Mar. 8 and continued to decline at a slower pace Mar. 9.) [See p. 70F-G1]

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Pork-on-the-hoof prices fell to a 15¾¢-a-lb. 5-yr. low in Chicago Mar. 8 (against 26¢ in Mar. 1954.) Retail prices paralleled the drop, sliced bacon selling for 43¢ a lb. (down 26¢), smoked ham 47¢ (down 18¢). Wholesale lard was down from 17.5¢ a lb. in Mar. 1954 to 11.9¢ Mar. 8. But steers climbed to 30½¢ a lb. Mar. 8, against 26½¢ in Mar. 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 319C2]

Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade was revised during a 4½-mo. conference in Geneva ending Mar. 8 by delegates of 44 countries, and the agreement (terms unpublished) was opened for signatures. [See Vol. XIV, p. 100B1] . . . **Inter-American Investment Conf.** attended by 1,000 businessmen from 20 Western Hemisphere countries was held in New Orleans Mar. 2-3 to promote North American investment in Latin American industries. Plans were nounced for creation of an Inter-American Investment Trust by financial groups in New York and for seeking the creation of an Intl. Bank affiliate with $100 million capital to handle private investments in Latin America. [See Vol. XIV, p. 406E3]

Personal income in the U.S. was at an annual rate of $291 billion during Jan. as against a $285 billion annual rate during Jan. 1954, the Commerce Dept. reported Mar. 3. [See p. 47A-B2] . . . **Installment** buying totaled $22,436,000,000 in January ($31 billion less than in Dec.), the Fed. Reserve Board reported Mar. 3. [See p. 38C3] . . . **U.S. distilled** liquor consumption in 1954: 189,470,688 gal. (Distilled Spirits Inst. estimate Mar. 2). [See Vol. XIV, p. 102A-B2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Mar. 5 that it expected electric power produced by an atomic reactor generator to be offered for sale to commercial users for the first time by next fall. The power was to be generated by a "copy" of the submarine *Sea Wolf's* engine built in West Milton, N.Y., as a project of the GE-operated Knolls Atomic Laboratory. Babcock & Wilcox announced Mar. 8 it would establish a plant near Lynchburg, Va. to make fuel & other reactor core components for atomic power-generating plants. Armour Research Foundation of Ill. Inst. of Techonlogy announced plans Mar. 9 to build a nuclear reactor for industrial research on its campus in Chicago (construction by North American Aviation, $500,000 cost to be financed by the Foundation & several midwestern private industries). [See p. 55D2-A3] . . . Francis K. McCune, GE vice pres. in charge of atomic products, testified before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Comm. in Washington Mar. 3 that release of more atomic energy data to U.S. private industry would "produce greater advances by American industry than the increased 'leakage' of information will produce behind the Iron Curtain." He contended that "a country with the will to do so could, regardless of our secrecy policy, catch up with us in technical matters in a very short period of time." [See p. 70E1]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Mar. 5

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,716	*$21,716	*$21,958
Currency circulation	*$29,776	*$29,793	*$29,885
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,236	*$22,251	*$22,446
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,787,401,549	$8,707,810,476	$10,467,406,150
England note circulation	*£1,668,911	*£1,658,946	*£1,555,9
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	14,948,531	11,502,390	10,140,979
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	187.03	184.12	152.75
Bond sales (par value)	$22,757,300	$15,640,400	$18,532,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.12	100.23	100.90
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	186,992	186,241	129,609
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,789,450	6,767,300	6,303,050
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,885,000	8,690,000	7,245,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,725	*9,912	*8,396
Carloadings (cars)	[b]635,453	655,035	595,031
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.72⅛	$2.74⅜	$2.72
Corn (bu.)	$1.70½	$1.74⅛	$1.81⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.345	$.351	$.3515
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$36.75	$37.00	$23.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.63	$6.65	$7.21
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.1	110.3	110.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]92	90	90
Failures (Feb. 24)‡	178	205	204

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 23 [b]Feb. 26 [c]Feb. 19 [d]Mar. 1

Medicine. Prof. J. Garrott Allen of Chicago U. reported in Los Angeles Mar. 3 that a method had been devised to assure the elimination of jaundice virus from human blood plasma (previously a hazard in use of plasma in many cases). . . . Dr. Francis J. Braceland, statistician for a Hoover Comm. group studying U.S. Govt. medical services, reported Mar. 7 after a survey: more than 50% of the 1,500,000 hospital beds in the U.S. were devoted to care of mental illness, the "greatest single" U.S. health problem; 9 million persons (6% of the population) suffered from some form of mental disorder & up to 10% of these needed hospital care; 250,000 new mental patients would enter U.S. hospitals this year. [See p. 35F2] . . . Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit reported Mar. 8 Dr. A. Waite Bohne's development of a process whereby persons whose bladders had been removed grew new ones around plastic molds.

Academy of Television Arts & Sciences announced Mar. 7 in Hollywood its 1954 "Emmy" awards to: Walt Disney's *Operation Undersea—Disneyland* (ABC) as the year's best single program and *Disneyland* as best variety series; *U.S. Steel Hour* (ABC) as best dramatic series; Robert Cummings in *12 Angry Men* (*Studio One*) (CBS) & Judith Anderson in *Macbeth* (*Hallmark Hall of Fame*) (NBC) for best single dramatic performances; Danny Thomas as best starring actor in a series & his *Make Room for Daddy* (ABC) as best situation comedy series; Loretta Young (NBC) as best starring actress in a series; Art Carney & Audrey Meadows of CBS' *Jackie Gleason Show* as best supporting actor & actress, respectively, in a series; comedian George Gobel (NBC) as outstanding new personality; Perry Como (CBS) & Dinah Shore (NBC) as best singers; John Daly (ABC) as best newscaster-commentator; *Omnibus* (CBS) as best cultural program; *Lassie* (CBS) as best children's program; *Dragnet* (NBC) as best mystery series; *Stories of the Century* (Studio City) as best adventure series; *This Is Your Life* (NBC) as best audience participation or panel show; *Gillette Cavalcade of Sports* (NBC) as best sports series; *Art Linkletter's House Party* (CBS) as best daytime network show; Reginald Rose's *12 Angry Men* as best dramatic script; Hal Kanter, Jack Douglas, J. Allardice & H. Winkler of the *George Gobel Show* (NBC) for best comedy script; Bob Markell of *Tragedy on Mt. Everest* (*You Are There*) (CBS) for best live-show direction; Ralph Berger & Albert Pyke of *Christmas Carol* (*Shower of Stars*) (CBS) for best filmed-show direction. [See Vol. XIV, p. 247E1]

LEADING FEBRUARY FILMS

New York Releases

Bad Day At Black Rock. Spencer Tracy as World War II veteran who discovers an entire Western town in on murder of a Japanese. Screenplay by Willard Kaufman. Based on story by Howard Breslin. Directed by John Sturges. Produced in Eastman Color CinemaScope by Dore Schary for MGM. With Robert Ryan, Dean Jagger, Anne Francis, Walter Brennan, Ernest Borgnine. Feb. 1.

Battle Cry. Process of turning raw recruits into World War II fighting Marines. Screenplay by Leon M. Uris from his novel. Directed by Raoul Walsh in Warner Color CinemaScope for Warner Bros. With Van Heflin, Aldo Ray, James Whitmore, Raymond Massey, Dorothy Malone, Mona Freeman. Feb. 2.

Doctor in the House. British Technicolor comedy spoofs young students & medical profession. Screenplay by Nicholas Phipps. Directed by Ralph Thomas. Produced by Betty E. Box for J. Arthur Rank. With Dirk Bogarde, Muriel Pawlow, Kenneth More, Kay Kendall, James Robertson Justice. Feb. 17.

The Far Country. James Stewart as misanthropic cowhand who cleans up Alaskan mining town. Screenplay by Borden Chase. Directed by Anthony Mann. Produced in Technicolor by Aaron Rosenberg for Universal. With Ruth Roman, Corinne Calvet, Walter Brennan, Jay C. Flippen. Feb. 13.

Jupiter's Darling. Esther Williams, as fiancée of Emperor Fabius Maximus, prevents sacking of Rome by going swimming with Hannibal. Screenplay by Dorothy Kingsley, based on Robert E. Sherwood's play. Directed by George Sidney. Produced in Eastman Color CinemaScope by George Wells for MGM. With George Sanders, Howard Keel, Richard Haydn, Marge & Gower Champion. Feb. 17.

The Long Gray Line. Tyrone Power as Irish immigrant Marty Maher who became West Point athletic trainer. Screenplay by Edward Hope. Directed by John Ford. Produced by Robert Arthur in CinemaScope Technicolor for Columbia. With Maureen O'Hara, Robert Francis, Donald Crisp, Ward Bond, Harry Carey Jr. Feb. 10.

New York Confidential. Inside workings of crime syndicate. Screenplay by Clarence Greene & Russell Rouse based on book by Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer. Directed by Rouse. Produced by Greene for Warner Bros. With Richard Conte, Broderick Crawford, Anne Bancroft, Marilyn Maxwell, J. Carrol Naish. Feb. 18.

The Racers. Kirk Douglas as unscrupulous auto racer with obsession to win. Screenplay by Charles Kaufman. Directed by Henry Hathaway. Produced by Julian Blaustein in DeLuxe Color CinemaScope for 20th Century-Fox. With Bella Darvi, Gilbert Roland, Cesar Romero, Lee J. Cobb, Katy Jurado. Feb. 4.

The Stranger's Hand. British thriller dealing with mysterious disappearance of intelligence officer in Venice. Screenplay by Guy Elmes & Georgio Bassani. Directed by Mario Soldati. Produced by John Stafford, Peter Moore, Graham Greene for DCA. With Trevor Howard, Alida Valli, Richard Basehart, Richard O'Sullivan. Feb. 15.

NEW YORK THEATER

Bus Stop. Play by William Inge about busload of travellers stranded by Kansas blizzard in roadside diner. Produced by Robt. Whitehead & Roger L. Stevens. Staged by Harold Clurman. With Kim Stanley, Anthony Ross, Elaine Stritch, Phyllis Love, Albert Salmi, Lou Polan, Drahan Denton. Opened Mar. 2 at Music Box. (7-0-1)*

*First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y. dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Coventry (Eng.) Cathedral's reconstruction began Mar. 7 with the start of excavations on the site of the one destroyed in a German bombing Nov. 15-16, 1940. [See Vol. XIV, p. 119D2; IV, p. 44H] . . . **Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.** announced Mar. 2 in New York a $1,405,000 budget for production of religious films and TV & radio programs in 1955. The Council's general board, meeting in Chicago Mar. 2-3, passed resolutions to: commend Pres. Eisenhower's "courage to be patient" in the Formosa crisis; reaffirm a 1952 pronouncement against permanent UMT but urge that churches consider present military training plans in the light of international & domestic requirements; protest Congressional "haste" to end federal trusteeship services to American Indians. [See p. 47F-G3; Vol. XIV, 440E1] . . . **South Dakota** Legislature passed a bill Mar. 4 to curb expansion by the communal Hutterite religious sect (1,500 persons in eastern S.D.) by forbidding future organization of communal corporations. The 15 presently maintained by the Hutterites were exempted. . . . **Italian** court in Rome ruled Mar. 3 that the Church of Christ (U.S. Protestant) had a right to display its sign outside its hq. in Rome. Police took down the sign when it was posted later that day and the U.S. Embassy sent the Italian Forgn. Ministry an inquiry about the incident Mar. 4. The sign was restored without police interference Mar. 7. [See Vol. XIV, p. 55F2] . . . **East German** Roman Catholic authorities announced Mar. 6 that sacraments would be denied to East German youth who took part in a Communist-devised version of the church's confirmation ceremony. The penalty was applied also to parents who gave permission for their children to participate in the Communist rites. [See Vol. XIV, p. 303D2]

Ford Foundation announced Mar. 6 a $50 million appropriation for grants to private colleges & universities in the U.S. to help pay increased faculty salaries. Each school obtaining a grant would try to supplement it with additional salary funds obtained from other sources. Henry Ford 2d, Fund board chairman, said allocation of grants from the $50 million would be completed during 1957. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 427C1, 425E2, 320A1] . . . **Nevada U.** regents voted in Reno Mar. 5 to recommend that the state Legislature authorize an impartial investigation of Pres. Minard W. Stout's administration of the university. Dr. Allvar H. Jacobson, Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, had presented charges that Stout subjected faculty members to dictatorial treatment. [See Vol. XIII, p. 200H] . . . **Assn. for Higher Education,** ending a meeting in Chicago Mar. 2, dropped its policy of firm opposition to UMT & similar legislation. [See pp. 72C2, 21B2; Vol. XIV, 79F2]

OBITUARIES

Dwight B. Austin, 56, pres. A & P Mid.-West Div.; Mar. 7 in Chicago.

Jean Bart (Sarlabous), 75, stage & screen writer (*The Squall*); Mar. 6 in New York.

Frederick T. Birchall, 84, actg. *N.Y. Times* mng. ed. 1926-31, 1933 Pulitzer Prize winner for articles on rise of Hitler; Mar. 7, Bridgewater, N.S.

Herbert W. Brandt, 70, Cleveland ornithologist, explorer, author; Mar. 8, Homestead, Fla.

Maj. Gen Chou Yu-huan, 45, Natl. Chinese Marine Corps Comndt.; Mar. 1 in Washington of cancer.

Gen. François Gonzales de Linares, 58, Inspector Gen. of French Army, comdr. in N. Indo-China & Far East 1952-53; Mar. 2 in Baden Baden, Germany.

William C. deMille, 76, playwright (*The Warrens of Virginia*), movie producer-dir., older bro. of Cecil B. deMille; Mar. 5, Playa del Ray, Calif.

Mother Mary Katherine Drexel, 96, founder-Mother Gen. of RC Sisters of the Most Blessed Sacrament, missionary, philanthropist (dtr. of late Francis A. Drexel); Mar. 3, Cornwall Heights, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Julius Hillel Greenstone, 82, educator, writer on Judaism; Mar. 7 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Allan Chester Johnson, 73, author, authority on ancient world, Princeton faculty member 1923-49; Mar. 2 in Princeton, N. J.

John T. Jones, 66, dir. UMW Dist. 16 (Md., Northern W. Va.) since 1940; Mar. 3 in Washn., heart disease.

Marie Goebel Kimball, author & authority on life of Jefferson; Mar. 2 in Philadelphia.

Alexander B. McDonald, 77, S. African industrialist, World War II Controller of Prices of War Supplies & Price Controller; Mar. 1, Capetown.

James P. McGuire, 51, *Chicago Sun-Times* reporter whose 10-yr. investigation led to 1945 pardon of Joe Majczek (falsely convicted of murder in 1933); Mar. 2, Chicago, heart attack. [See Vol. V, p. 345N; VIII, 375M]

Jessie Mitchell, 51, founder-bd. chrmn. Washn. Indstl. Bank (largest owned & operated by Negroes in U.S.), member President's Fair Employment Bd. for Fed. Agencies; Mar. 5, Washn.

Princess Napoleon (Princess Clementine of Belgium), 83, mother of pretender to French throne (Prince Louis Napoleon); Mar. 8 in Nice, France.

Rear Adm. William Reynolds Purnell, 68, ex-Asst. Chief of Naval Operations, Navy rep. on Roosevelt-appointed comm. 1942-45 charged with forming military policy on development of A-bomb; Mar. 5 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Minnie J. Randall, 88, founder Vacuum Can Co., Chicago; Mar. 3, Chicago.

William W. Smith 2d, 67, pres. Smith Bros. Cough Drops, Inc.; Mar. 6 in Hornbeck Ridge, N. Y., heart attack.

Lewis Spence (James Lewis C. T. Spence), 80, Scottish poet, authority on Cent. Amer. folklore; Mar. 3, Edinburgh.

Bessie Potter Vonnoh (Keyes), 82, sculptor, member Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters; Mar. 8 in New York.

William D. Winter, 61, authority & writer on marine insurance, ex-pres. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. (N.Y.); Mar. 8, Summit, N. J.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf: $12,500 Baton Rouge (La.) open—Bo Winiger, 33, of Oklahoma City won $2,200 first-prize money Mar. 7 in playoff with Jimmy Clark & Billy Maxwell. Jacksonville (Fla.) women's open—won Mar. 7 by Mrs. Jackie Pung of Hawaii. . . . **Hockey:** World amateur championship in Krefeld, Germany—won Mar. 6 by Canada's Penticton V team, 5-0, over Russia. [See Vol. XIV, p. 80E1] . . . **Horse racing:** $115,900 San Juan Capistrano H'cap at Santa Anita Park (Arcadia, Calif.) Mar. 5—won by English-bred St. Vincent, owned by Geo. Gardiner & the Alberta Ranches of Canada, Johnny Longden up, for $69,800. $63,400 Hialeah Turf H'cap at Hialeah, Fla. Mar. 2—won by Hasty House Farms' Stan, Johnny Adams up, for $44,800. $62,900 New Orleans H'cap at New Orleans' Fair Grounds Mar. 5—won by Hasty House Farms' Sea O Erin, Kenneth Church up, for $45,500. . . . **Ice skating:** Senior North Amer. indoor speed titles in Milwaukee Mar. 6—won by Bill Disney of Pasadena, Calif. (men's) & Mrs. Barbara De Schepper of Detroit (women's). [See p. 72E1] . . . **Polo:** Intercoll. indoor championship in New York Mar. 5—won by Cornell U., 19-5, over Yale. . . . **Skiing:** Natl. collegiate championship—retained by U. of Denver team at Northfield, Vt. Mar. 6. . . . **Squash racquets:** U.S. women's doubles championship in Philadelphia Mar. 3—won by Janet Morgan & Sheila Speight of England. [See p. 72F1] . . . **Swimming:** Western (Big 10) Conf. championship in Columbus, O. Mar. 4-5—won for 7th consecutive year by Ohio State (Jack Wardrop of Michigan set a 2:03.4 world record Mar. 4 for the 220-yd. free style). [See p. 72F1] . . . **Tennis:** U.S. amateur court title in Philadelphia Mar. 5—retained by Alastair B. Martin of Glen Head, N.Y., 6-2, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, over Northrup Knox, 26, of Buffalo, N.Y. . . . **Track & field:** Heptagonal Games Assn.'s indoor championship in Ithaca, N.Y. Mar. 5—won by Cornell. Western Conf. indoor championship in East Lansing, Mich. Mar. 5—won by Michigan.

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Baseball contracts: Outfielder Minnie Minoso signed with the Chicago White Sox Mar. 3 for a reported $32,500-$35,000; Washington Senators firstbaseman Mickey Vernon signed Mar. 6 for an estimated $26,500; Cleveland Indians pitcher Early Wynn was reported Mar. 6 to have settled for $38,000 plus a bonus based on attendance that might give him $2,000 more; Cincinnati Redlegs mgr. Geo. (Birdie) Tebbets signed a 3-yr. contract Mar. 7 for about $25,000 a year. . . . **Boxing** news: Sugar Ray Robinson was "indefinitely" suspended by Massachusetts' State Boxing Comm. Mar. 7 for his last-minute withdrawal from a bout scheduled for Mar. 5 with Georgie Small [see p. 24F2]. N.Y. lightweight Frank Ryff, 22, was voted 1954's best boxing prospect by the Chicago Boxing Writers & Broadcasters Assn. (announced Mar. 6). . . . **Wes Santee** was restored to the U.S.' Pan American Games track team Mar. 5 after he was given permission to report late in order not to miss too many classes at the U. of Kansas. [See p. 72D2] . . . **Syracuse U.'s** Floyd (Ben) Schwartzwalder Mar. 5 signed a contract in which he agreed to remain as football coach until Apr. 1, 1960. . . . **Hialeah Park** paid the state of Florida a record $6,027,279.94 in taxes from its latest horse-racing meeting (reported Mar. 5). 693,571 persons bet $68,413,151 during the 40-day meeting. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436C1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane crashes: Jorge Pasquel, 48, Mexican financier who hired baseball stars away from the U.S. major leagues to play in his Mexican League in 1946, & 5 employes were killed Mar. 7 when his private plane crashed in St. Luis Potosi State, Mexico [see Vol. XIII, p. 215F]. 26 persons were killed Mar. 8 in the crash of a Compañia Mexicana DC-3 near Puerto Vallarto, Mex. 14 men were reported killed Mar. 6 when a USAF C-54 transport crashed on a mountain in southern Formosa. . . . **Fire** aboard a passenger train in Pusan, S. Korea caused 39 deaths Mar. 2. . . . **Ohio River** rose to its highest stage in 7 yrs. in the Portsmouth, O. area Mar. 7. The Red Cross reported that 1,600 families in Ohio, Ky. & W. Va. had suffered flood damage. . . . **Eruptions** Mar. 2-3 of a Kilauea volcanic area at the eastern tip of Hawaii Island forced evacuation of 400 persons from villages nearby. The volcano had been dormant since 1840.

Bascom Giles, 54, Texas Land Commissioner since 1939 & ex-chrmn. of the Texas Gen. Land Office (administers a $100 million veteran's land program), was arrested Mar. 5 & charged with conspiracy to "commit theft" of $83,500 in State veterans' funds. . . . **Harold (Whitey) Dahl,** sentenced to 2 yrs. in prison in Geneva in Nov. 1954 for allegedly stealing $33,000 in gold from a Swiss plane he piloted, won an appeal Mar. 3 in Geneva for a new trial on grounds of judicial error. [See Vol. XIV, p. 405B3] . . . **Caryl Chessman's** 2d prison-written book, *Trial by Ordeal,* was impounded in manuscript by San Quentin (Calif.) Prison Warden Harley O. Teets, the warden disclosed Mar. 3. Chessman violated regulations in attempting to send the book out of the prison without clearance, Teets charged. [See Vol. XIV, p. 264F2] . . . **Kenneth Corcoran Jr.,** 13, who shot & killed his stepmother in Glen Head, N.Y. Jan 8 "because she picked on me," was judged insane Mar. 5 in Mineola, N.Y. [See p. 16F2]

Resignations as N.Y.C. Anti-Crime Comm. officials were announced by Counselor William J. Keating Mar. 2 & Exec. Dir. John O'Mara Mar. 3 because of N.Y.C. Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan's criticism of their Feb. 17 disclosure of an allegedly "hushed up" police raid on a wire-tap ring. (O'Mara withdrew his resignation at the request of Chrmn. Spruille Braden. No date was set for Keating's departure.) Hogan said he first learned of the Feb. 11 raid through the ACC disclosure. Keating refused Mar. 4, before a N.Y. County grand jury investigating wire tapping, to comply with Judge Jonah J. Goldstein's order to name his sources of information. (Police Comm. Francis W. H. Adams reported Mar. 8: N.Y.C. police tapped 1,081 telephones in 1954 with the result that 395 arrests were made; they tapped 901 phones in 1953; 643 in 1952. Police tapping of phones with court authorization was legal in N.Y. State.) [See p. 64G1]

Married: Actress Betty Hutton & recording exec. Alan W. Livingston; Mar. 8 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 3d, his 2d) [see Vol. XIV, p. 388C3]. Curtis (Buzzie) Roosevelt (formerly Dall), 24, grandson of the late FDR, & Ruth W. Sublette, 27; Mar. 6 in New York (his 2d). [See Vol. XIV, p. 88G3] . . . **Birthdays:** Japanese Empress Nagako was 52 Mar. 6. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek was 54 Mar. 5.